

The Economic Outlook

Focus on Newport Beach

January 2017

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Beacon Economics, LLC

The November Surprise!

The Perils of Political Forecasting

⊌ FiveThirtyEight

Nate Silver 8 am, Tuesday November 8



BEACON ECONOMICS Analysis. Answers.

Anger of the Electorate

- American families; no raise in 15 years
- The crushing burden of the Affordable Care Act
- Secular stagnation / declining productivity
- Excessive taxes and regulations
- US manufacturing output decimated by trade
- Federal debt levels out of control
- Crime on the rise, inner cities in decline
- Undocumented migrants stealing US jobs
- Income inequality at record high levels
- The Fed holding rates "dangerously" low
- Technology-real estate-bond-stock-inflationary bubble brewing



Word of the Day

Miserabilism

The philosophy of pessimism – or – Trying really hard to convince everyone that things are really bad when, in reality, they aren't.











The Victory of Miserabilism

Things aren't that bad

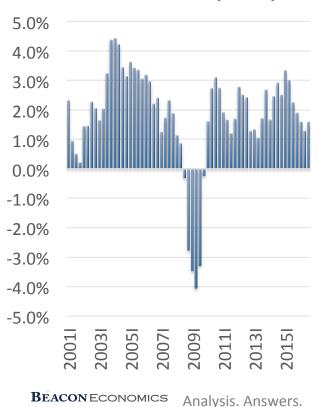
- US GDP is growing slow, but it is growing
- Fundamentals are fine, no chance of recession (for now)
- U.S.: 5% world's population, 20% of the world's consumption
- Real incomes have been rising, true wellbeing even more so
- Labor markets are tight
- Inflation slow, interest rates low
- US energy: too successful for its own good
- Manufacturing: doing fine, trade (on net) good for US
- California still leading the nation in growth

The true challenges

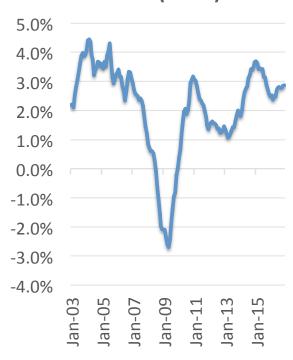
- Slow growth due to self-inflected wounds / political gridlock
- Global economy weak
- The global commodity glut
- State and Local budgets still stressed, decaying Infrastructure
- The shift to the information economy
- An under-performing housing market / bad financial regulations (Dodd-Frank)
- Underfunded pensions and entitlements
- Growing wealth inequality
- State revenue / water / housing policies
- The growing disconnect between political debate and reality

GDP Growth / the Consumer

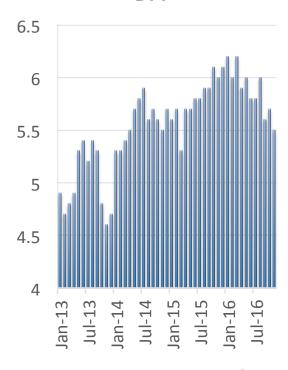




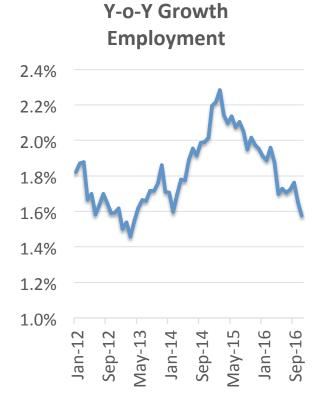
Consumer Spending Growth (Y-o-Y)

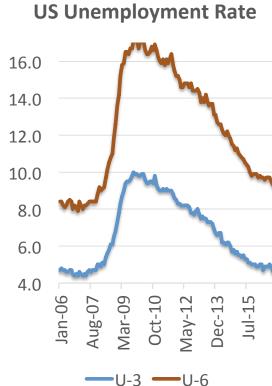


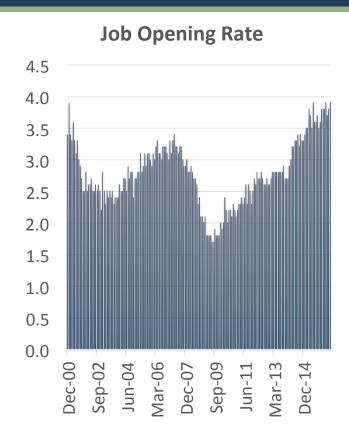
Personal Saving as % DPI



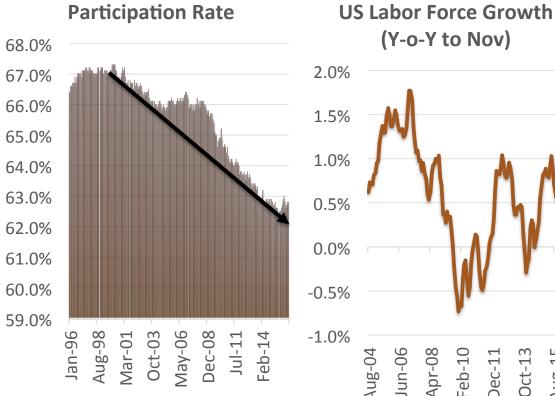
Employment Indicators

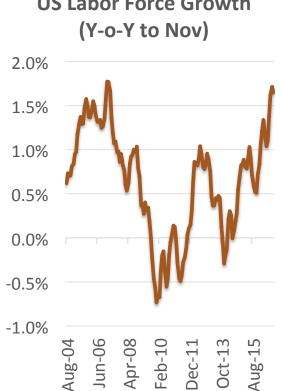


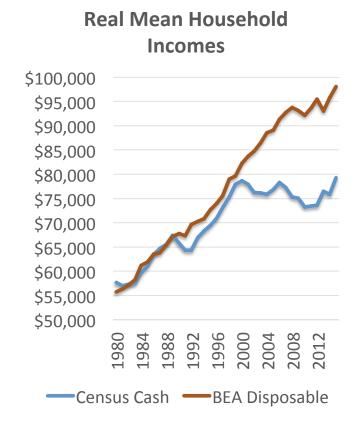




Labor Markets: Tight

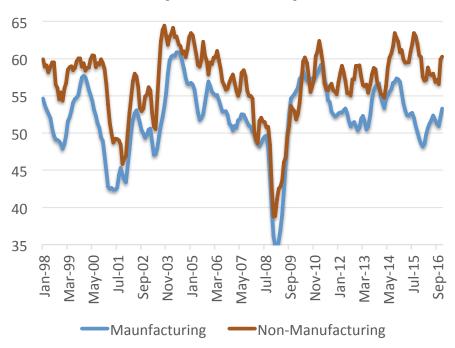




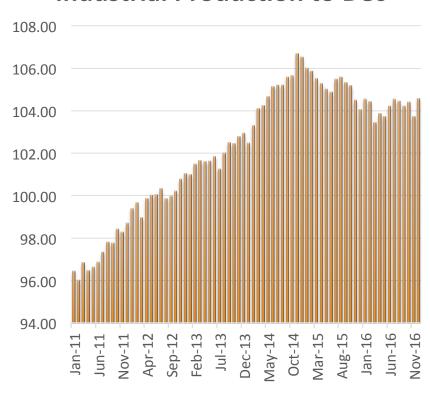


Production Indicators

ISM Indexes to December (Smoothed)

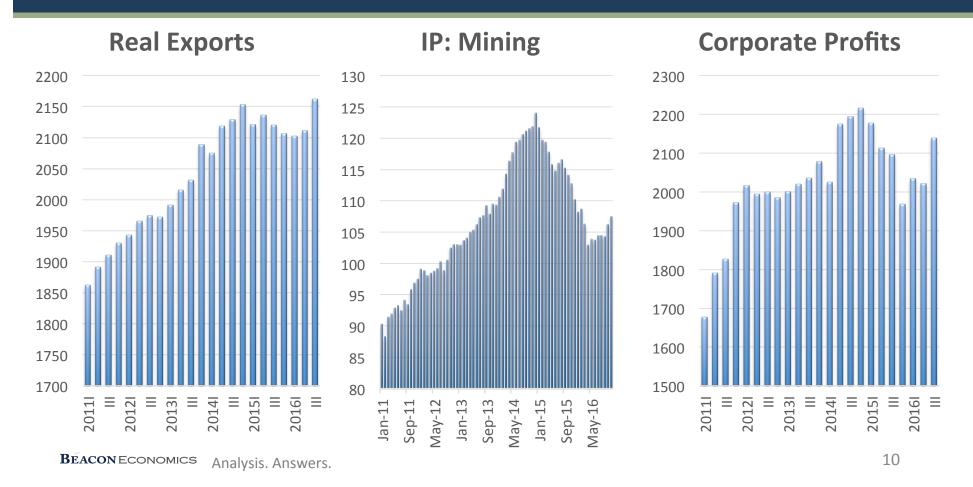


Industrial Production to Dec



BEACONECONOMICS Analysis. Answers.

Driving Forces



California fact versus fiction



CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT FOR YOU - THE CEO

2016 Best & Worst States For Business

- 50 <u>California</u>
- 49 New York
- 48 Illinois
- 47 New Jersey
- 46 Massachusetts
- **45 Connecticut**
- 44 Hawaii
- 43 Michigan
- 42 Oregon
- 41 Vermont
- 40 Maryland
- 39 Mississippi
- 38 West Virginia
- 37 Rhode Island

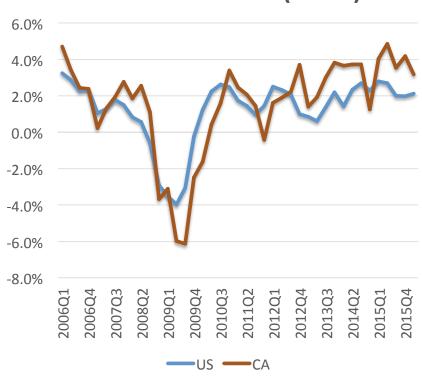


As for California

3 Year Change in Payroll Jobs by State

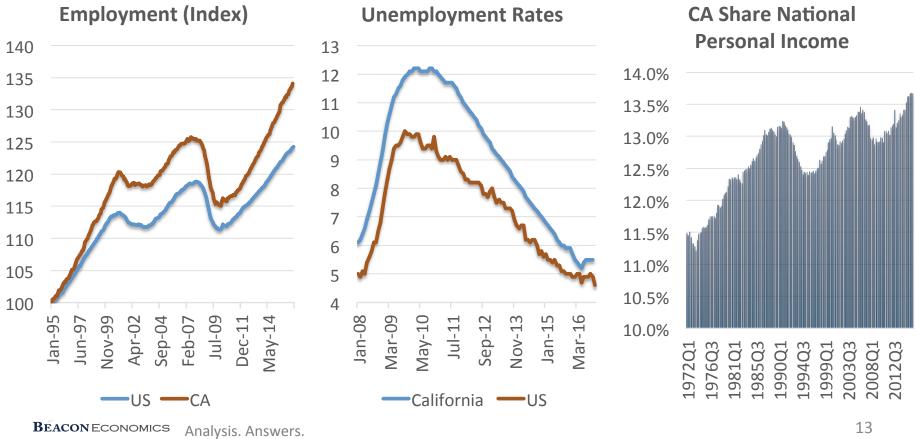
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	Abs	Growth	Share
Florida	792.8	3.3%	10.0%
Utah	131.6	3.2%	1.7%
Nevada	117	3.2%	1.5%
Oregon	167.6	3.2%	2.1%
Colorado	219	2.9%	2.8%
Washington	273.7	2.9%	3.5%
Georgia	349.6	2.8%	4.4%
California	1309.1	2.8%	16.5%
Idaho	52.6	2.6%	0.7%
South Carolina	150.7	2.6%	1.9%
Tennessee	211.9	2.5%	2.7%
Texas	828.3	2.4%	10.4%
Arizona	179.4	2.3%	2.3%
North Carolina	264.9	2.1%	3.3%
Delaware	27.9	2.1%	0.4%
Massachusetts	198.6	1.9%	2.5%
Michigan	220.8	1.7%	2.8%

Real GDP Growth (Y-o-Y)



BEACONECONOMICS Analysis. Answers.

State Employment / Income

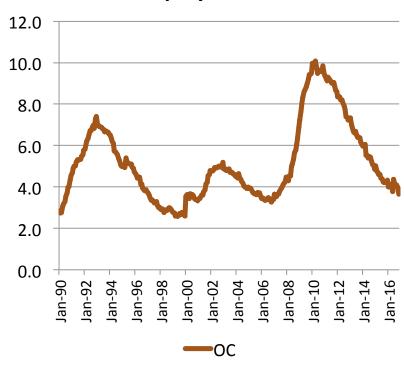


What and Where

	2015	2016		2015	201
Total Nonfarm	3.1%	2.0%	San Jose	4.2%	3.59
			Sacramento	3.1%	3.29
Education	4.3%	5.9%	Modesto	2.9%	3.19
Logistics	4.2%	3.7%	Inland Empire	3.6%	3.0%
Professional	3.9%	3.4%	Santa Barbara	2.6%	3.0%
Hospitality	4.3%	3.0%	Vallejo	3.8%	2.8%
Health	4.3%	2.8%	East Bay	2.8%	2.7%
Construction	8.7%	2.8%	Orange Cnty	3.1%	2.0%
Government	1.7%	2.5%	San Diego	2.9%	2.0%
Retail	2.1%	1.5%	Fresno	3.7%	1.6%
Finance / RE	2.5%	1.3%	Kern	0.7%	1.49
Information	3.7%	1.2%	Los Angeles	2.7%	1.49
Other	1.7%	0.8%	Soinoma	3.9%	0.8%
Farm	1.6%	0.8%	Ventura	1.1%	0.8%
Admin	3.3%	-0.5%	Stockton	4.3%	0.3%
Manufacturing	0.4%	-0.6%	Monterey	4.8%	-0.7%

Employment

Unemployment Rate

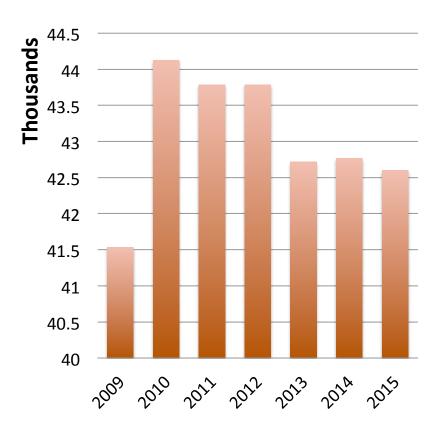


BEACONECONOMICS Analysis. Answers.

Industry Employment for OC ('000s) & 5 Yr Growth				
Industry	Nov-16	OC		
Total Nonfarm	1,598.9	14.7%		
Health Care	182.9	23.9%		
Prof Sci and Tech	133.2	22.1%		
Leisure and Hosp.	213.7	20.6%		
Other Services	51.1	18.1%		
Management	29.4	17.7%		
Admin Support	134.8	17.6%		
Financial Activities	117.0	11.1%		
Wholesale Trade	84.2	10.6%		
Educational Srvs	27.1	10.6%		
Information	26.2	9.4%		
Government	161.6	7.4%		
Retail Trade	151.9	6.0%		
NR/Mining	0.6	1.2%		
Manufacturing	156.3	0.1%		
		15		

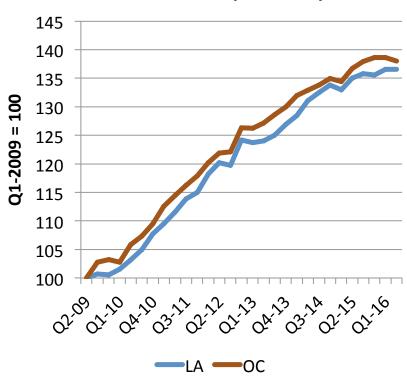
NB: Resident Employment

Industry	2015	1-Yr. Chg.	1-Yr. % Chg.	Location Quotient*	Median Earnings
Total	42,620	-136	-0.30%	-	\$66,600
Professional/Business	7,989	-120	-1.50%	1.5	\$80,856
Education/Health	7,581	281	3.80%	0.8	\$64,272
Financial Activities	7,464	-121	-1.60%	2.8	\$85,972
Manufacturing	4,438	98	2.30%	1.1	\$101,059
Retail trade	4,026	-427	-9.60%	0.9	\$35,274
Hospitality	3,321	75	2.30%	0.8	\$26,623
Wholesale trade	1,943	10	0.50%	1.5	\$72,691
Construction	1,676	-37	-2.20%	0.7	\$77,031
Other services	1,400	18	1.30%	0.6	\$30,872
TTU	1,039	105	11.20%	0.5	\$60,656
Information	1,000	-49	-4.70%	0.8	\$56,339
Government	648	57	9.60%	0.3	\$81,579



Taxable Sales

Taxable Sales (Indexed)



Sales Tax Receipts (\$ millions)

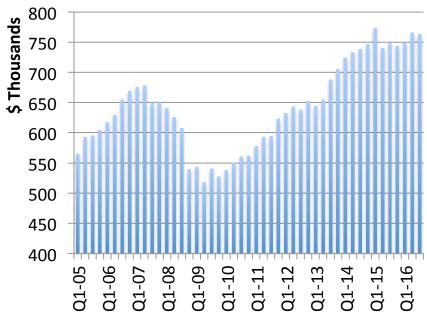
Category	Q2-16	Q2-15	YoY % Chg
Total	155.7	154.2	1.0%
Building Construction	11.8	11.1	5.9%
Restaurants and Hotels	23.9	23.0	4.1%
Autos and Transportation	26.6	25.7	3.4%
Food and Drugs	6.8	6.6	3.1%
General Consumer Goods	36.6	36.3	0.7%
Business and Industry	21.1	21.2	-0.8%
Fuel and Service Stations	10.8	13.1	-17.3%

Taxable Sales

Orange County Taxable Receipts, 2016 YTD (Q1 - Q3) vs. 2015 YTD (Q1 - Q3)

Category	2016 YTD	YTY Chg.	YTY % Chg.
Autos and Transportation	52,553,086	1,939,848	3.8%
Building and Construction	22,930,469	1,365,847	6.3%
Business and Industry	42,053,968	57,071	0.1%
Food and Drugs	13,253,624	320,221	2.5%
Fuel and Service Stations	21,673,167	-3,250,639	-13.0%
General Consumer Goods	67,843,194	390,637	0.6%
Restaurants and Hotels	47,593,802	2,301,960	5.1%
Total	302,848,909	5,964,317	2.0%
Source: HdL Companies			

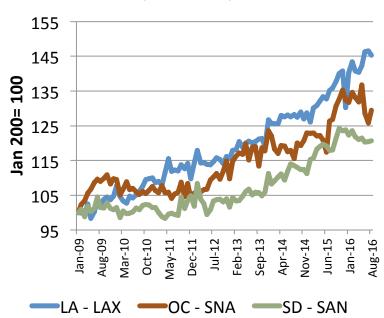
Taxable Sales, Newport Beach



Source: CA Board of Equalization

Tourism

Total Passenger Traffic (Indexed)



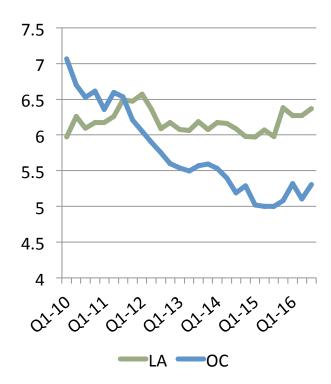
	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Occupa</u>	ncy %	<u>Rev</u> l	<u>Par</u>
Location	2016	Var	2016	Var	2016	Var
ANAHEIM	\$190.6	0.6%	92.8%	0.5%	\$177.0	1.0%
COSTA MESA	\$156.2	5.2%	89.0%	-2.3%	\$139.0	2.8%
OC AIRPORT (SNA)	\$152.1	1.6%	87.7%	-3.0%	\$133.4	-1.5%
NORTH OC	\$128.4	5.8%	91.6%	-2.4%	\$117.6	3.3%
SOUTH OC NEWPORT	\$300.2	2.1%	86.3%	-0.8%	\$259.1	1.3%
BEACH	\$321.1	2.3%	88.0%	2.8%	\$282.7	5.2%
HUNTINGTON BEACH	\$339.2	1.0%	86.9%	-0.3%	\$294.7	0.7%
OVERALL AVG	\$205.8	1.9%	90.2%	-0.5%	\$185.7	1.4%

Commercial

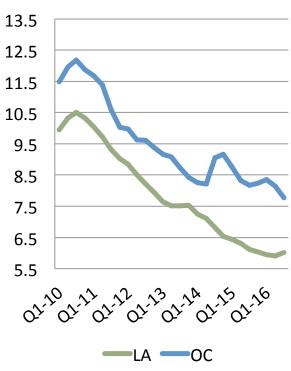
Office Vacancy (SA)



Retail Vacancy (SA)



Industrial Vacancy (SA)



Non-Residential Permits

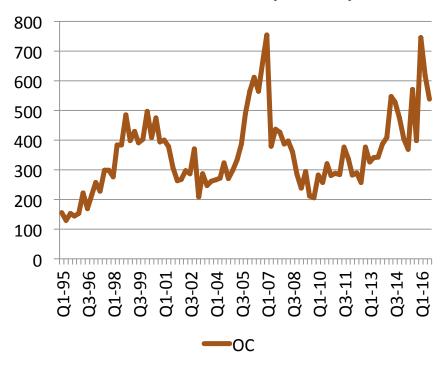
Non-Residential Permit Value ('000s)

Q3-16	LA	OC	SD
Commercial	271	170	70
Industrial	47	0	6
Alt./Add	590	251	201
Other	143	116	129
Non Res Total	1,051	537	407

LA OC SD

Q3-16 YoY Chg -23.4% -5.9% -11.2%

Non-Res Permits (\$ '000s)



Quiz Time

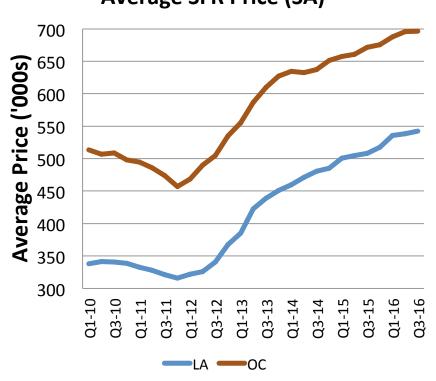
Match the payroll employment growth rate (letters) (1995-2015) to the California region (numbers)

Α	23.6%	1
В	25.8%	2
С	27.0%	3
D	33.8%	4
E	39.8%	5

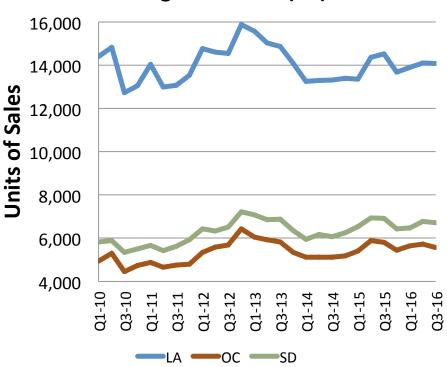
1	Bay Area
2	Central Coast
3	Greater Los Angeles
4	Greater Sacramento
5	So Central Vallev

Real Estate - SFR

Average SFR Price (SA)



Average SFR Sales (SA)



Vacancies

Housing Inventories



Apartment Vacancy Rates (SA)



BEACONECONOMICS Analysis. Answers.

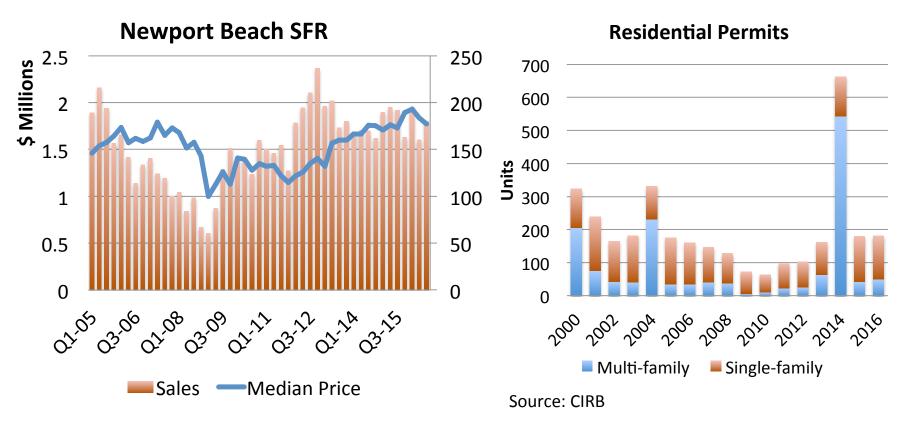
Vacancies

Share	Renters	with >	30% of
	Income	on Ren	ıt

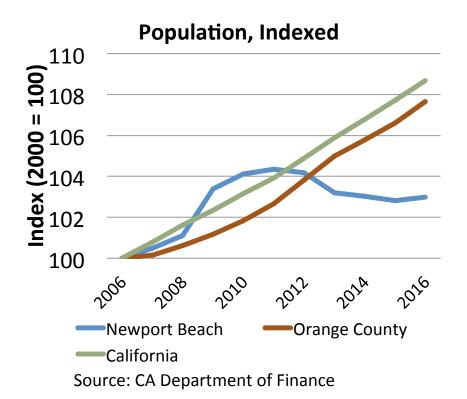
New Pop / Permits

	2010	2014				
Los Angeles	59.2%	60.1%	California	4.1	Tulare	4.0
Riverside	62.7%	59.8%	Ventura	6.8	Los Angeles	4.0
Santa Barbara	56.7%	58.4%	Contra Costa	6.6	Fresno	4.0
Fresno	57.0%	58.3%	Sonoma	6.1	San Mateo	3.4
Orange	58.3%	58.0%	Alameda	5.9	Kern	3.0
San Diego	58.8%	56.7%	Santa Barbara	5.3	Santa Clara	3.0
Sacramento	58.7%	54.5%	San Bernardino	5.0	Orange	2.8
Alameda	53.7%	51.4%	Solano	4.6	Placer	2.1
Santa Clara	47.7%	49.2%	Riverside	4.5	San Francisco	2.1
San Francisco	46.2%	42.5%	San Diego	4.2	Sacramento	0.7

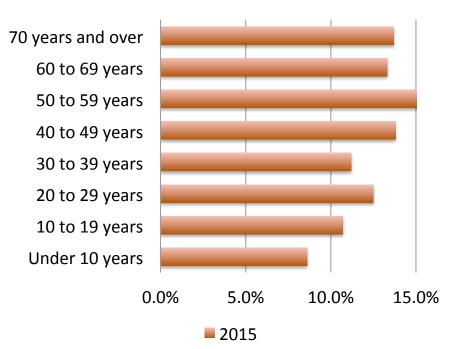
Residential Real Estate



Population



Age Distribution



Source: American Community Survey

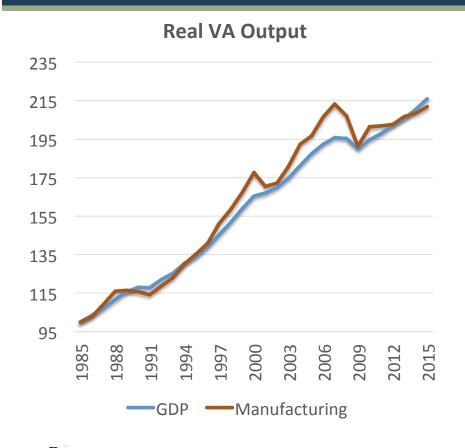
Revenue Forecast Summary

Revenue Source Growth Rates, FY 2016-17 to FY 2021-22

Fiscal Year	2016-17 2	017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Assessed Valuation	6.5%	5.8%	5.8%	5.9%	5.6%	5.5%
Taxable Sales	5.8%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	4.6%	4.5%
Transient Occupancy Tax	8.8%	7.0%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%	6.3%
Building Permit Valuations	25.7%	4.3%	3.2%	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%

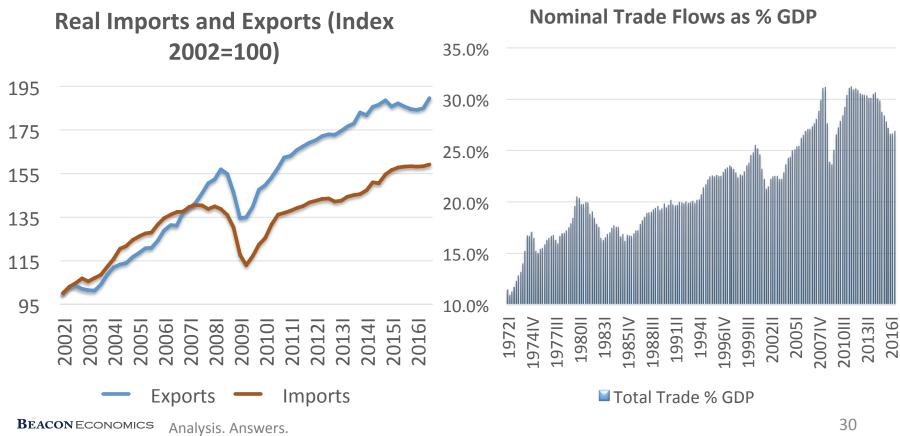
Source: Beacon Economics, LLC.

Manufacturing and Technology



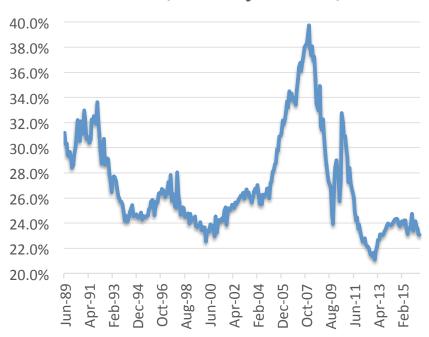
Growth in Real Output	Jobs	Prod.
Total	-5018	61%
Computer	-761	548%
Petroleum Prod	-9	40%
Motor vehicles	-353	85%
Primary metals	-240	61%
Other transportation	-111	33%
Chemical products	-160	37%
Plastics	-248	12%
Electrical eq	-205	44%
Fabricated metal	-287	8%
Printing	-372	41%
Nonmetallic mineral	-131	7%
Food and beverage	40	5%
Wood products	-240	30%
Furniture	-271	9%
Paper	-258	10%
Textile mills	-396	14%
Apparel	-527	15%

Trade Indicators



Housing Markets

Affordability: Median Price for Median HH, Tax Adjustment, DPI

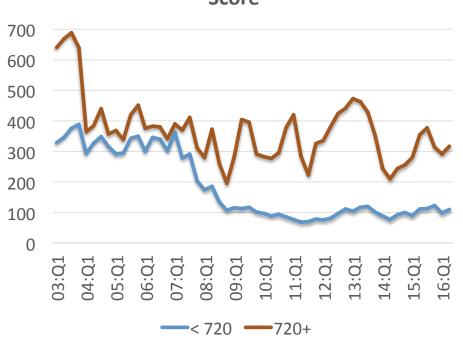


Housing Starts (SAAR)

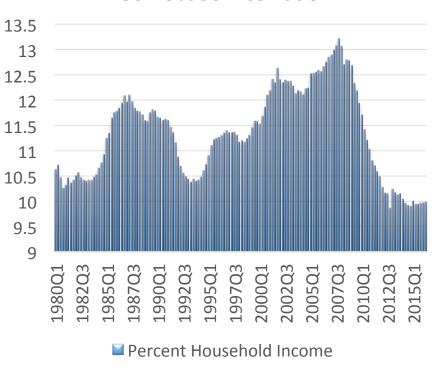


Mortgage Impediments

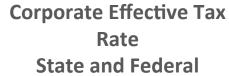


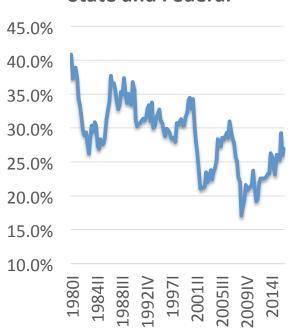


US Debt Service Ratio

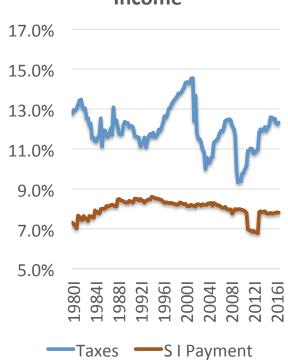


US Taxes

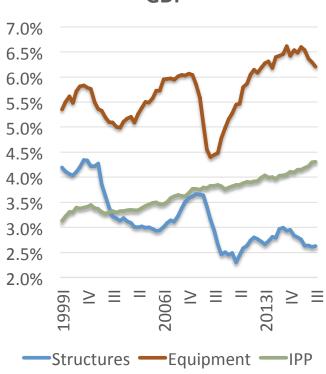




Income Taxes Share of Income

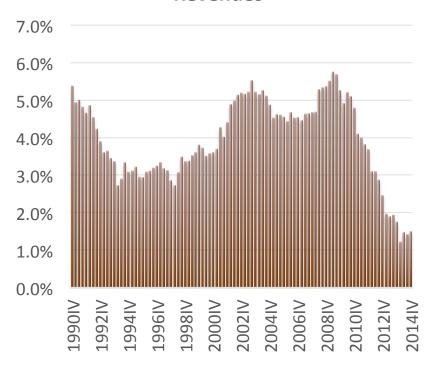


Investment (Real) Share of GDP

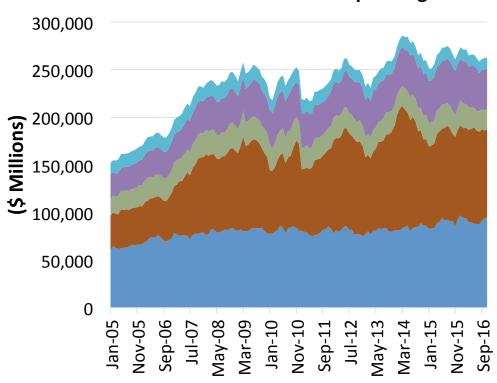


Public Construction

Public Net Investment as % of Revenues

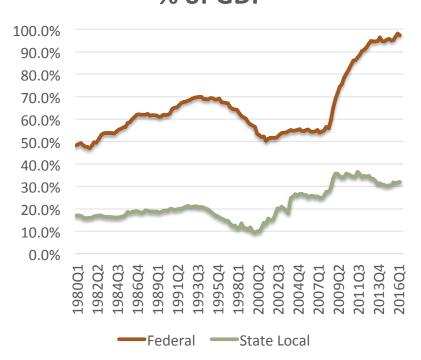


U.S. Infrastructure Construction Spending



Federal Budget

Government Gross Debt as% of GDP



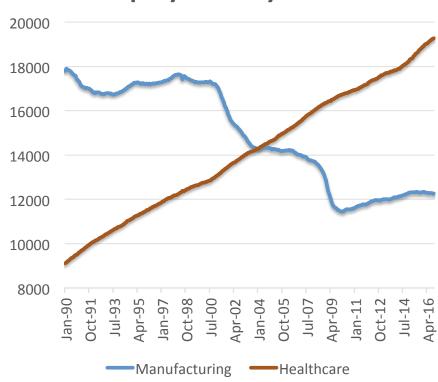
Real Net Worth: Federal Reserve Survey of Consumer Finances							
	1989 2001		2013				
Mean Net Worth by Percentile of Net Worth							
Less than 25	-\$1.0	\$0.1	-\$13.0				
25–49.9	\$41.8	\$58.4	\$35.9				
50-74.9	\$162.2	\$219.9	\$177.7				
75–89.9	\$411.6	\$594.0	\$546.3				
90–100	\$2,294	\$3,631	\$3,962				

The Future of Obama-care?

US Population Insurance Status

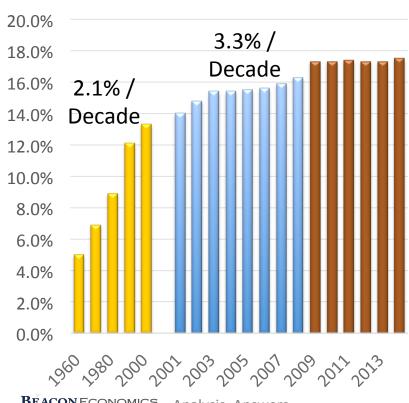
09-15 2015 Change 7,913 65+ **Public** 44,731 Private 1,314 558 Uninsured 392 34 Total **Public** 117,107 21,831 Private 169,586 9,055 Uninsured 29,758 -15,907

Employment by Sector



The Healthcare Crisis

National Health Spending % GDP

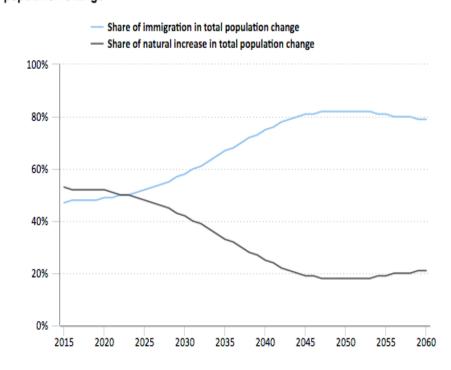


Per Capita Healthcare Spending 2015, PPP Adjusted

USA	\$9,402	France	\$5,428
Norway	\$7,832	Canada	\$5,421
Switzerland	\$7,300	Belgium	\$5,340
Sweden	\$6,285	Australia	\$4,873
Netherlands	\$6,209	Finland	\$4,467
Germany	\$6,204	Japan	\$4,255
Austria	\$6,143	UK	\$3,717

Immigration / Social Insurance

Projected share of natural increase of population and immigration in total population change



Population Growth Projections

	2015	2015-2025		2025-2035		
Total	321,369	25,966	8.1%	23,003	6.6%	
<18 years	73,635	1,380	1.9%	2,431	3.2%	
18 to 24	31,214	(478)	-1.5%	154	0.5%	
25 to 44	84,657	8,772	10.4%	3,552	3.8%	
45 to 64	84,032	(1,797)	-2.1%	3,553	4.3%	
65 years+	47,830	18,090	37.8%	13,313	20.2%	
85 years+	6,304	1,178	18.7%	4,427	59.2%	

The Pension Problem

	SF	UF/PI		SF	UF/PI		SF	UF/PI
Alaska	52%	24.3%	Pennsylvania	62%	8.6%	Utah	80%	5.4%
Illinois	39%	16.6%	Michigan	60%	8.5%	Maine	80%	5.4%
Mississippi	58%	15.2%	West Virginia	67%	8.4%	Vermont	69%	5.4%
New Mexico	67%	15.0%	Kansas	60%	7.6%	Georgia	79%	4.9%
Kentucky	44%	14.7%	Montana	73%	7.5%	Iowa	81%	4.4%
Hawaii	60%	13.4%	Massachusetts	61%	7.5%	Florida	81%	3.9%
Nevada	69%	11.8%	Oklahoma	67%	7.1%	Idaho	85%	3.6%
Connecticut	48%	11.6%	Virginia	66%	7.0%	Texas	80%	3.1%
Colorado	61%	10.4%	New Hampshire	57%	6.9%	Nebraska	80%	2.7%
New Jersey	63%	10.4%	Maryland	65%	6.6%	Delaware	88%	2.6%
South Carolina	63%	10.2%	Arkansas	74%	6.3%	Washington	88%	2.6%
Louisiana	58%	10.0%	Wyoming	79%	6.3%	New York	89%	1.9%
Ohio	74%	10.0%	Minnesota	75%	6.3%	Oregon	96%	1.6%
California	72%	9.1%	Arizona	72%	6.2%	Tennessee	94%	1.0%
Rhode Island	58%	9.0%	Indiana	65%	6.0%	North Carolina	96%	0.9%
Alabama	66%	8.6%	North Dakota	61%	5.9%	Wisconsin	100%	0.0%
			Missouri	77%	5.6%	South Dakota	100%	0.0%

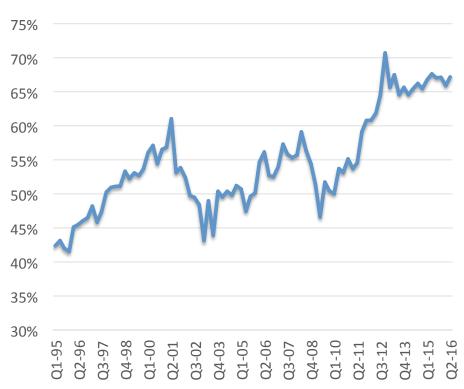
SF: Share Funded

Income tax driving the show

Major Sources State Revenues

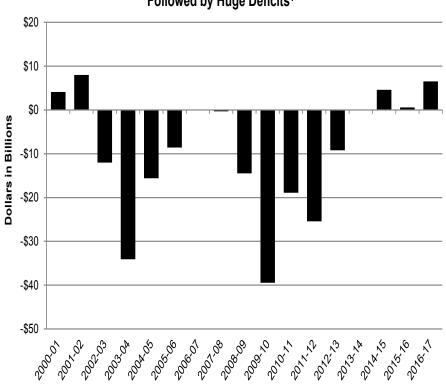


PIT Share General Fund

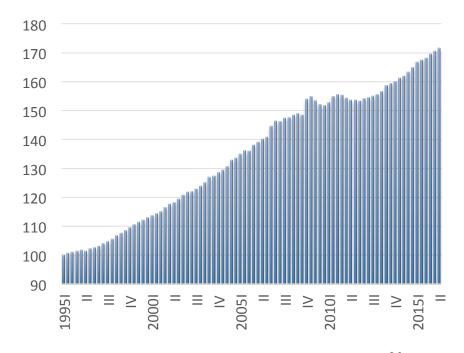


Setting up for a problem

Balanced Budgets Have Been Quickly Followed by Huge Deficits¹



Price Government Services / Consumer Goods



BEACONECONOMICS Analysis. Answers.

The Trump Factor

Positives

- Something will get done in Washington DC
- Infrastructure investment: stimulative if done right, help long run productivity
- Tax cuts: very modest bump in spending (if done right)
- Financial deregulation good for housing, banks
- More balanced access to Chinese market
- Americans hate Obamacare, but they tend to like the Affordable Care Act

Negatives

- Inexperience / infighting / conflict of interest issues
- Federal deficit likely to widen sharply
- Interest rates to rise
- Potential for major trade war
- Increase in wealth inequality
- Federal Reserve to cede control to Congress
- Backwards steps in immigration policies / skilled labor issues
- Backwards steps in environmental policies
- Revenge of the Left



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